TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC Two News Sections, Comic Section and Magazine.

NINETYTHIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILL CECIL RHODES OVERTHROW BRITISH FLAG IN SOUTH AFRICA?

he will tear that flag down in South . design."-Commandant

Boer Commandant Snyman Predicts That "Empire Builder" Will Soon Be Known as an "Empire Destroyer."

vas to the most ignorant seldler in his army. . . . Since last June the . entire Boer Army has been supported by the British taxpayer. . . . Whenthere is a lack of anything in our camp, we sally forth and take it from

He Considers De Wet Much Superior to Kitchener, and Says Burghers Are Maintained Wholly by British Taxpayers.

Commandant W. D. Snyman, Formerly of General De Wet's Staff, to The Sunday Republic.

The great ambition of the Boers may not be realized within the next nor perhaps the fellowing cear, but they will continue to fight for liberty even us General Washington and his countrymen kept on, year after year, through defeats and discouragements, until their righ-teous cause triumphs, whether it will require eight years, as it did Washington, or even longer.

Our fight may appear hopoless, our rmice may be declimated, our friends may become lukewarm, but our people will never lossed own their arms until our libertles utented on and our freedom is assured. Hundreds of our people have lost their lives, and of us have lost our properties, our all of us have lost our properties, our all of us have been destroyed, our flocks and herds confiscated, and many of us have been driven thousands of miles from our been driven thousands of miles from our willingly bear, for we are confident that we shall be triumphant in the end.

Your American forefathers fought for several years without gaining any important victories, and in Europe their cause was considered just as hopeless as many come luncwarm, but our people will nev-cease strucching, they will never lay wn their arms until our libertles, are

farmer in the north of the colony.

DE WET WILL GAIN VICTORY.

In the same way in which Washington led the American colonists to final victory and placed his mame on the scroll of undying fame, so shall Caristian De Wet lead our small forces to ultimate triumph.

I say that be Wet is our Washington because he is the man who is the present leader of our forces. If he lives his ability and the fighting of the men under him will make our cause victorious; if he dies or is captured, then there are a hundred other able men to take his place.

A great cause does not hings upon one man's life, any more than one man can

A great cause does not hings upon one man's life, any more than one man can win a war. De Wet, I say, is the Wash-ington of South Africa; If misfortune should overtake him there are Judge Her-gog, Froneman and Hassenbroek, as

tog, Froneman and Hassenbroek, as capable Generals as he, ready to take his

When I say that the Boers will win this

war I mean that they will win it without any foreign assistance. Mediation or inter-

TO A GETTYSBURG HEROINE.

Monument to Jennie Wade, Who

Gave Her Life for Soldiers.

GAVE HEF LITE FOR SOIGHERS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—The Women's Relief Corps of Iowa has decided to erect a monument in this place to honor the memory of Jennie Wade, the heroine of the battle of Gettysburg. For the past thirty-seven years this little grave has been unmarked, save for a small stone. The monument will prohably be erected in the spring, and will be dedicated July 3, 1891, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle.

though the former would have been wel- BY THE BOER LEADERS.

receive, | PLAN OF WAR ADOPTED

COMMANDANT SNYMAN'S WAR RECORD,

AND EVERYTHING TO GAIN.

Our resolution to fight is based upon imple fact that we have nothing man

I know that you will say that De Wet and

The English taxpayers are furnishing the

AND WHY HE IS NOW IN AMERICA.

ought in seventeen big battles and in innumerable skirmishes. For six months

was on General De Wet's staff, and was with that General when he came

didnte for the Cape Colony Parliament just before the war, and was a wealthy

When the war began he joined the Boer forces and took a leading part in ne battle of Stormberg. Afterwards he joined De Wet and followed that • ader. In September he learned that the Cape Colony had offered a big re- •

ward for him, and President Steyn urged him to leave the country. "Go to . America," he said, "if they catch me they can only send me to St. Helena, but if you are caught you will be shot."

Commandant Sayman came here with his 16-year-old son, who was with him through the wirde of the war, but the other members of his family, his wife and his other children, he knows nothing of. He left them at his home,

but his farm of 3,000 acres has been confiscated and his wife and children may

have died since he last heard from them, a year ago. Like thousands of

other Boers who were once wealthy, Mr. Snyman is now without means as a

ithin a hair's breadth of capturing Lord Kitchener. Mr. Snyman was a can-

The territory of the two Republics is dotted with the embers and ruins of the homes of men who were Boer leaders before the war.

Boer commandoes have passed over the farms.

Now, it is as impossible for a single farmer to prevent a Boer commando of several thousand men from passing over his vast lands as it is for a citizen of New York to prevent a flock of birds from flying over the city. Yet the proclamation of Lord Roberts says that a farm over which the Boer forces have passed must be destroyed, it stands to reason that when a burgher with the army knows that his farm is destroyed, and that his wife and children are scattered, God knows where, he will prefer to remain with the forces in the field rather than return to sleep on the ruins of his home.

In the opinion of all of us our chances of success are becoming brighter every day. In the first place, we know that the English people are becoming heartily tired of the war, and this feeling is growing stronger every time a long list of killed and wounded reaches Great Britain. They know that they cannot withdraw a soldier from the country, and that for every man killed or wounded they must send out another.

The three long lines of railway to Pretoria from Cape Town, Durban and Delagoa Bay must be constantly guarded by thousands of men; all the garrisoned towns together require many more thousands; then there are the vast armies of men constantly pursuing De Wet. Botha and the other Generals—all these things make if necessary that England keep an army of more than 20,000 in the country. If any men are withdrawn our forces will sweep the whole land from the British hands.

Then, too, our army is growing nu-In the opinion of all of us our chances

merically stronger daily.

De Wet has recently secured hundreds of able men from Cape Colony, men who have been disgusted by just such things as happened at Worcester the other day when the farmers held a meeting and the British had the sure mask, has walt quiez-firing guns to prevent free speech.

The annexation of the two republics has been a slap in the face of every butch Afrikander in Cape Colony, and I am willing to wager my life that the majority of the Cape Colonists will yet rise and assist in gaining for their race that liberty and freedom which are denied them by the British Government.

CONQUERED TERRITORY."

Americans and Europeans now regard ours; but the time came, thanks to the brave men who knew no surrender, when they astonished the world by the victories which led to the founding of the great Republic which now is my refuge.

DE WET WILL GAIN VICTORY, We are making headway continuously Since last June the entire Borrarmy has been supported by the British taxpayer. Almost every single rifle in the Boer army was captured from the British in battles, every cartridge and shell used in our fights since June was taken from the British, all of our comminsariat supplies for man and horse were taken from the British. Whenever there is a lack of anything in our camp we sally forth and take it from the British.

The English taxpayers are furnishing the We are making headway continuously and the British army is in a worse plight to-day than it has been at any stage of the war. The British occupy the larger towns, I confess, but that is as far as it goes. Botha is only a few miles west of Pretoria and has been there for several months. They cannot drive him away, and he prac-tically has them beselged most of the time.

If Kitchener wishes to drive Boths away, he must recall some of the troops that are pursuing De Wet. As soon as he takes the troops away from De Wet, that Boer will go on

the rampage.

In short, the British have not nearly enough soldiers in the country to police it properly, let alone light the 20,000 Boers in the field. shews for both armies in South Africa, and so long as the Boers can secure the necessa-ries of war so cheaply and easily they need have no fear that the national treasury must he field.

To show how easy it is for the Boers to have no fear that the national treasury must issue bonds to carry on the struggle.

The Boers will continue the war by harassing their enemy continually, for years if need be. They will make it necessary to keep a mighty force in the country, and sooner or later England will resulze that she cannot afford to spend \$500,000,000 a year, year after year, when none of her citizens except a chique of mining men can expect to gain anything by the vast expenditure. To show how easy it is for the Boers to move through the "conquered territory" I will cite one incident which occurred in September. Then the Free State officials decided that they would ask President Kruger to go to Europe, and President Steyn was chosen to go to the Transvaul and urge Oom Paul to go. About seventy of us accompanied President Steyn on his journey northward, and we traveled right along the edge of the British outposts, through the whole length of the two Republics, and reached Kruger near the Portuguese border.

And the British had the country so well in band that never a shot was fired at our party!

comed naturally.

In order to win, we must fight, fight, fight. We must fight nutil our present enemy grants us independence or until not one of us is left alive to demand it.

These are not call my own sentiments; they are shared by every burgher who is among the 18,000 or 20,000 Boers now in the field.

When I bade good-by to General De Wet in the Free State in September he said to me: "If you hear that I have surrendered deny it. I will never surrender; I will light as long as one man stands by me." Presedent Steyn—that noble patriot—said to me on September 15, as I left him near Komati Poort: "You may tell the American friends of our cause that as long as I live I shall After Mr. Steyn had succeeded in induzing Kruger to go to Europe he and his handful of men went westward through the Transvaai, around Pretoria, along the outskirts of Kitchener's army, and reached De Wet's laager without having come in contact with the enemy. The incident merely illustrates that if President Steyn, the most sought after Boer, can travel thus more than a thousand miles in the land which he British say they have "firmly under control" there must be something vitally wrong with that style of control.

Lord Roberts said at Durban the other day that the Boers had been misled by their rulers, and that the day had arrived when the burghers were having their eyes opened.

I want to say that in all the twelve the I was with the army I never months I was with the army I never heard one Boer blaming Kruger or Steyn for beginning the war. Nor did I ever hear one Boer blaming them

for continuing the struggle.

I can confidently say that if either or both of these men had taken it upon themselves to ask the burghers to surrender during any one of the grave crises that we passed, the Boer feeling would have been so outraged that they would have shot either or both of them.

SAYS RHODES WILL PROVE A TRAITOR TO ENGLAND.

A TRAITOR TO ENGLAND.

This has been the people's war; not that of the rulers. The Boers may run and they may make themselves ridiculous by retreating precipitously when the British hordes advance, but they mean by it no surrender. They retreat merely to find a better position whereon to make a stand. In common with all the other Boers, I do not blame the British people for this war, I can understand that they are heartily sick of it, but that their pride can brook ao defeat for their army, and now that they have entered upon the war they want their fing to come out triumphant. I do not blame the English people, I say, but I and all other Boers do blame the English statesmen who lied their country into the struggle at the behest of the men who have most to gain by the war—men like Rhodes, Belt, Robinson and other political gamblers, who own the gold and diamond fields of South Africa.

These are the men who brought on the war, deliberately, maliciously and with as precise planning as if they were negotiating for the purchase or amaignmation of several mines.

Rhodes is the man who plunged England into this war, and Rhodes is the man who will gain most by it. He is the man who is halled as the great Empire builder. I say that Rhodes will yet be called the Empire destroyer.

I say that Rhodes will yet be called the Empire destroyer.

Now he flatters the British by call-ing their flag the greatest commer-cial asset in the world; some day, not many years distant, he will tear down that flag in South Africa and replace it with one of his own design.

Dhodes leves the English nation with an Rhodes loves the English nation with an effection that has the marks of pounds, shillings and pence indelibly written in every fibre of it. And England then will not deserve any pity, for when she pardoned

FREEDON AND LIBERTY

suffered under its burdens and we shall suffer no longer.

Somewhere down in South Africa Christian Do Wet and his gallant burghers are being pursued by 20,000 soldbers, with hundreds of massive guns. Day after day he leads his army of areat-grandfathers and children to places of safety. Night after night he stands in front of his tent, and, calling his burghers together, asks the God of Battles to guide and direct them. He is not fair to look upon, he wears homesom and his hat has seen years of usare. He never saw the cover of a book of military instructions, and he probably does not own a shilling in the world. He was a butcher and a breeder of cattle before he went into the field against the best-trained Generals in England, but he will lead our people to victory.

In my mind's eye I can see Christian De Wet leading forward his men and saying: "I will never surrender, hoys, as long as two of you remain by me."

RETURNED AT LAST TO HER HUSBAND.

Faithless Wife Sought Forgiveness, but Found Those She Had Wronged Dead.

Arctic, R. I., Dec. 22.-A thin, pule-faced

woman alighted from the New England train at Centerville the other day, and asked who ran the Charter Hotel,. This was not an unusual question, but when she was told that Robert Jackson, who had been the proprietor of the hotel for years, was dead, with a cry she fell unconscious to the ground. When she was revived she told the story of her life, that she was the faithless wife of the dead man and that she had at last returned to her home to ask his forgiveness and to see the child she still loved. But the child and

husband are both dead, and the wife and mother now a penniless wanderer. A few years ago Robert Jackson, owner of the Charter Oak Hotel, was one of the leading business men in this town. He married pretty Hannah Jenkinson, daugh

married pretty Hannah Jenkinson, daughter of James Jenkinson, another hotel man and for a time there was happiness and prosperity.

One day Peter Fletcher, a dashing Frenchman, came along, and was engaged by Mr. Jackson as bartender. He was a fine looking young feilow, and Hannah, who was many years her husband's junior, fell violently in love with him at once. Peter seemed to reciprocate and when Mr. Jackson, seeing how matters stood, discharged him. Hannah kissed her baby Mabel good-by, and, packing her trunk, fied

charged him. Hannah kissed her baby Mabel good-by, and, packing her trunk, fied with Peter.

The aged hotel man never fully recovered from this shock. After a search for his eloping wife he procured a legal Separation and married Amelida Berry, a widow, who went with him to England on a wedding trip that ended in a husband, whom she had deserted, claiming her. For a second time the unjucky hotel man had lost his young wife.

Jackson, now in a full career of dissipation, returned to America, built a new

hotel in West Greenwich, R. I., and there found a motherly old lady who readily con-sented to become Mrs. Jackson No. 3. Little Mabel, the child, the first wife had loved, in the meantime had been burned to death in a brush fire, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. Hannah's parents, both had joined Macason Hannan's parents, both had joined the great majority.

While the last days of Mr. Jackson's life seemed to be happier than some in former years he never succeeded in business ugain and gradually went from had to worse until the died a few weeks ago a town charge. Hannah in the meantime had roamed about the country pears returned.

Hannah in the meantime had roamed about the country, never returning, but never quite forgetting her once happy home. Bad luck seemed to follow her everywhere she went, and finally a week ago she started for the home of her childhood to beg her husband's forgiveness and ask him to take her back.

She was the pale-faced woman whose queries at Centerville had made the curious ones gossip and talk of old times. Her journey had been in vain, and, more lonely than ever, she is now sinking slowly toward the grave to which those to whom she proved faithless have preceded her,

EX-SENATOR MUST PAY.

Gentleman From Florida Has a Little Difficulty With Hotel Proprietor.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

REPUBLIC SPECIAL,
Washington, Dec. 22.—Ex-Senator Call of Florida has been sued by the Hotel Normandle for a board bill of \$50, and the court says he will have to pay it before he can secure some of his personal property left at the hotel. The suit has been an interesting one and warmly contested.

The hotel retained some trunks and four boxes, which are held as a lien for the board bill. Mrs. Call sued the hotel for \$500 damages, on the claim that the property belonged to her, although the board bill was for Mr. Call and his wife. The court decided that the trunk belonged to Mrs. Call, and she was awarded \$50 damages. But the four boxes, it was decided, helonged to Mr. Call and the hotel company is allowed to retain them until the bill is paid. Although a Democrat, Mr. Call sought ver, hard to get an appointment from this administration after his defeat for re-election to the Senate, and he remained here for some time in that endeavor, but was unsuccessful.

LONE CHILD'S LONG JOURNEY.

Boy Was Tagged in England and Shipped to Mount Vernon.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 22.—Harold Gledhill, a child of 5, who was tagged in Manchester, England, and shipped to John Johnson, his uncle, who lives at its Stevens avenue, hount Vernon, is the youngest child that ever crossed the occan alone. When the boy reached the barge office he had a tag attached to his coat addressed "Care John Johnson, Mount Vernon, N. Y. State, U. S. A."

Johnson, Mount Vernon, N. Y. State, U. S. A."

Little Haroid, who is an orphan, lived at 5 Drewsick street, Manchester, England, with his aunt, who decided to send him to his uncle, a boss plumber here.

Passage for the youngster was secured upon the Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool. The boy, who was intrusted to the care of officials on board the boat, was known as the "King of Steerage."

Nothing was too good for the little one aboard the ocean liner. The women passengers, who had learned the story of the boy's life, cared for him on the trip neross. When the Majestic reached its pier in New York Johnson was there to meet his nephew. The boy, when he saw his uncle, did not want to go with him. He wanted to stay with Mrs. Strucklets, the matron of the Immigration Bureau. After much persuasion the boy was induced to follow a passenger who had been kind to him, and when outside of the barge office he was taken in charge by his uncle, who gave him several toys. He then said he was satisfied.

Hunting and Fishing on the Iron
Mountain Route.

The best hanting and fishing is found
along the line of the IRON MOUNTAIN
ROUTE, in Arkansas and Louisiana. Specail rates, and the free transportation of
dogs, camp equipage, etc., are offered.



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BULL'S EYE

Every pop when you come here for your

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

SPECIAL.

To-Morrow in order to clear out all Toys and Dolls. and leave not a wrack behind!! We will give a discount of 25 PER !

Washington Avenue and Sixth Street.

SOCIAL SEASON IN WASHINGTON.

All the Cabinet Families Are in Town and Planning for Coming Functions.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock Are Entertaining a Party of St. Louis Friends.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 22-The social season of Washington does not fairly open every year until the Christmas holidays are at hand. The New Year is always ushered in by a series of dinners and dances and reeptions that keep the ladies of the diplomatte circle, and society generally, in a gay whirl until Lent. All the Cabinet families are in town in-

cluding the wife and young son of the Secretary of the Navy, who have Joined Secretary Long at the Portland and taken the apartment formerly occupied by the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Long. however, will not take any active part in the gayetles of the winter. Most of the Cabinet hostesses have been observing Wednesday as an at-home day since De-cember 1, not in the way of the old-time public reception, but to see their friends bepublic reception, but to see their friends be-fore the opening of the official season, which will not have more than one general Cabi-net day, if it has that, owing to the neces-sary attendance of the Cabinet ladies at the various White House dinners and receptions

to occur every Wednesday from January 2 to February 13. The diplomatic dinner of January 16 and the Supreme Court dinner of February 6 will exempt a portion of the Cabinet on these dates, but there is no Wednesday in the entire season upon which all the Cabinet hostesses will be able to receive in their own homes, no matter how ready they might be to keep up this time-honored and thoroughly American custom, which has been doomed to a gradual decadence in this ceatennial year of Wasnington's history.

The Cabinet dinners in honor of the President and Mrs. McKinley have been arranged for Saturday evenings, beginning with one by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage January 5. The following order will be observed in these dinners, which are properly considered the most formal of the season: The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, January 12; the Attorney General and Mrs. Gerigss, January 19; the Postmaster General and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, January 25; the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, February 2; the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, February 9. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, as already announced, will give no formal entertainments this season, except the diplomatic breakfast of New Year's Day.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, who are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Mauran of St. Louis, gave a dinner recently in their honor, the company including the Minister from the Netherlands, Count de Quadt of the German Embassy, Colonel Schebeka of the Russian Embassy, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, Senator Kean and Misa Kean, the Misses Hitchcock, Willett and Mr. Hichcrackon of St. Louis.

Louis.

The entertaining in diplomatic circles has been entirely informal, with the exception of when the Minister from Belgium gave a dinner in honor of the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini. Present to meet them were the Minister from the Argentine and Mine. Wilde, the Minister from the Netherlands. Mrs. Richard Townsend, Miss Hitchcock and Mr. Wauters, counsel of legation.

gation.

Count and Countess Cassini are giving informal dinner parties on Sunday evenings, when they entertain the members of the embassy, and from 4 to 6 additional guests but will not give formal dinners until after January I.

The Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller are holding a series of Saturday evening at homes, for which informal invitations are given each week, and at which bridge whist is the usual entertainment.

THE CYCLE ROLLER SKATE, the latest in this line. Call and see them. Rawlings Sporting Goods Company, 620 Lo-cust street.

TO MAKE SAILORS OF THE BOYS.

Man-of-War Goes by Way of Good Hope With Landsmen to Relieve Jackies.

LONGEST RUN WITHOUT STOPS.

In the Ten Weeks' Journey the Men on Board Will Learn to Be First-Rate Seamen.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, Dec. 22.-Twenty thousand miles of ocean will the Buffalo have traversed after leaving the Brooklyn navy yard, when she reaches her outward journey and drops anchor in Manila Bay some time early in March,

The Buffalo sailed away this week, scorning the shorter route through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Instead, she will drive due south, 300 miles a day, to the Cape of Good Hope, and then head east across the Pacific

She carries on board, in addition to her own crew of 200 men, some 500 landsmen. It is largely for their benefit that she takes the long ocean route. By so doing she saves the \$5,000 that she would have to pay at the tell gate of the Orient, the Sues Canal. But her officers are more concerned with the making of men than with the saving of money, and when the Buffalo arrives in Manila the 500 landsmen will be 500 saflors, and will take their places on board the ships of the Aslatic Squadron to relieve the time-expired men.

The famous voyage of the Oregon was nearly as long as this, but the Buffalo will make fewer stops on the way. She passed out of Quarantine yesterday afternoon to make her first short run to Delaware Breakwater, there to pick up a consignment of men from the training ship Richmond. A few hours at Hampton Roads will see another big batch come aboard from the Franklin, and then the voyage of the Buffalo will really begin, with a steady pounding galt, for Trinidad. Here Lieutenant William L. Rodgers will leave her to join the training ship Lancaster, which will take on board some of the Buffalo's recruits and hand over 400 trained men for the service in the East.

From Trinidad to the Cape is 5,500 miles, and the Buffalo intends to make the run, one of the longest ever made by a man-ofwar without a stop, in one straightaway stretch. At Cape Town ship and men will wait a few days to coal; then a visit to Mauritius, another to Singapore and the Buffalo will once more be in American waters, though many a mile from home.

There were large crowds on the coal dock gathered to see the last of friends and relatives who were setting out on the long trip. Jack bore up well under the strain of leavetaking, but even the merriest of them cheered a little hoarsely as the boat backed off into the river and sweethearts and wives on the pier became unduly indistinct and blurred for "the durned mist" in their eyes.

The cruiser takes out to the Asiatio squadron more than 3,000 Christmas boxes and as many Christmas letters to the men abroad. Her hold is packed with stores for the fleet and with medicine and other supplies for the naval hospital at Cavite. The Y. M. C. A. sent boxes of books, writing paper and Christmas cards. The Y. W. C. A. gave thirty sackfuls of "comforters," containing everything from buttons to chewing gum that soldier or sallor can need

A most elaborate programme of drills has been planned for the crew of the ship during the ten weeks' journey. In addition to instruction in scamanship, there will be lessons in sails, masts, rigging and armament. The battery drills will be at the five and four inch guns, six-pounders and Colt automatic. There will also be target practice and subcaliber work, while the small arms instruction will include the Lee 6mm, and Kraag-Jorgensen revolvers, Commander Charles T. Hutchins is in charge of the

ANOTHER TITLED FOREIGNER SEEKS AN AMERICAN BRIDE.



smoke of the battle still hung over Gettys-burg, she was burled by the soldiers she had so ably assisted. Her coffin was one that had been prepared for a Confederate Colonel who had also died that day. Every year on Memorial Day her grave is decorated with flowers and American flags.

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The Grave of Jennie Wade.

Jennie Wade was, at the time of the famous battle, only 29 years of age, and many of her old friends who are still living here recall her as a noble and generous-hearted girl. The first and second days of

hearted girl. The first and second days of the battle she spent in carying water to the soldiers on the firing line and helping to care for the sick and wounded. Early in the morning of July 3, 1863, she was busy in the kitchen getting wood to heat the old-fashioned brick oven, to bake bread for the soldiers. While thus em-ployed she was called to the kitchen door and as she went there was the whirr of a bullet from a sharpshooter's rifle and the brave girl dropped dead, shot through the heart.

On the evening of the same day, while the

MISS CLARA BROWN OF BALTIMORE

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22.—Baron Lehmann, a distinguished, handsome and wealthy Hol-lander, became the guest of ex-Governor

the average pleasure trip.

Miss Brown is a beautiful girl and very

Baron was at once captivated by the youn lady's charm of manner and appearance, and there is little doubt that his visit to Baltimore is something more serious than

on service.

JENNIE WADE.